World Alliance News Letter

Vol. XXVII, No. 5 May, 1951

PACIFIC SCHOOL OF RELIGION

Keeping Foreign Policy in the People's Hands

OUR CONSTITUTION provides that foreign policy shall be formulated and directed by civilians. This principle is basic in our democratic tradition. As a nation, we have always turned sharply away from possible militarization. We have not wanted to develop a military caste that might exert undue influence upon policy decisions.

In recent times we have been fortunate that most of our ablest military leaders have not betrayed our heritage of government by civilian authority. When General Marshall became Secretary of State, for example, he scrupulously fulfilled his official commitments, not as a former Chief of Staff but as a civilian leader — as a "great American". General Eisenhower has taken a similar stand. Thus he said before Congress in 1947: "The War Department understands its place in this government and does not try to usurp anybody else's place. We are an executive agency. We recognize where the policy-making responsibility lies, and no matter what is done, we will be in there pitching to carry out exactly what we are told to do."

This perspective is of the utmost importance in view of the furious debate on foreign policy engendered by the recent dismissal of General MacArthur by President Truman. Whatever have been General MacArthur's contributions as the occupation commander in Japan — and they have been great; whatever his abilities as a military leader, his dismissal could not have been avoided without jeopardizing civilian control of our foreign policy.

SEVERAL OTHER ISSUES are of predominant importance in the re-examination of United States foreign policy which has been stimulated by the removal of MacArthur as supreme commander. One concerns the relative importance of Europe and Asia in the program of the free nations to stop Soviet expansionism. A second has to do with ways to keep the UN police action in Korea from developing into a general war. Doubtless both of these issues must be decided by specialists who have vastly more background about the problems involved than is attainable by the general public. It is clear, however, that the Administration as well as Generals Marshall, Eisenhower, and Bradley of our Defense Department are convinced that the focal point to stop any possible future Soviet aggression continues to be Europe and not Asia. They are further certain that every conceivable effort, short of appeasement, must be exerted to stave off general war in Asia and to effect a solution of the Korean conflict through negotiation. On these two points our allies, as well as the vast majority of United Nations delegations, are in agreement with the official United States policy.

There are at least two other issues on which American citizens should make their stand clear. First of all we have the right and the duty to request that the United Nations re-state with the utmost clarity its war and peace aims with respect to Korea. Such a restatement, together with a new evaluation of the entire Asian situation, is needed not only to enable the UN to regain its moral authority with respect to its Korean action, but also to provide directives for its military leaders and to help remove the prevailing uncertainties about UN policy among member nations.

United States citizens have a second responsibility, namely, to gain a deeper understanding of the nature of the era in which we live. We must realize the explosive power of the social forces that are being released throughout the world as vast numbers of peoples struggle for political independence, human rights and at least enough food for subsistence. Then we will come to see that the military approach to any global problem is never enough.

TO AVERT the general war that would bring no positive achievement, and only disaster in its wake, we in the United States must continue to build our military strength. But we must do immensely more than we are doing in non-military efforts.

We must help to fulfill the needs of peoples who are on the march to find a more abundant life: this means vastly increased appropriations for economic aid and technical assistance to underdeveloped areas.

We must acquire a new patience that enables us to endure the tensions of this "no peace — no war" epoch until we can solve some of the basic problems that cause the tensions.

We must expand our Voice of America program so that we can proclaim to the whole world the principles of authentic democratic freedom on which our foreign policy is based: that is, the articulation of our ideals must be in word as well as in deed.

We must unite as a people behind a long range, constructive foreign policy — leaving plenty of room for legitimate debate, yet keeping our foreign policy on a non-partisan basis: only thus can we hold the allegiance of our present allies and, at the same time, win other peoples to the free world goals we seek.

ITEMS OF INTEREST

World Trade Week

In 1819, the first round-trip Atlantic crossing by a steam-propelled vessel was made by the steamship Savannah and, since that time, that voyage has been the symbol of the vital relationship which exists between the American Merchant Marine and national security to ocean-borne trade. By an act of Congress, May 22 has been designated as National Maritime Day and publicity material in regard to this aspect of world trade can be obtained from the National Federation of American Shipping, 1809 G Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

World trade today, however, includes other methods of communication with foreign countries and the entire week of May 20 to 26, therefore, has been set aside as a period for participation in activities which will help all citizens to realize that world trade is not only good for all nations but that commerce which helps to bind all countries into "one world" is to be shared by each and every housewife, farmer, labor group and civic organization. A planning guide, posters, publicity blotters, etc. for special exhibits are being issued by the Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C. The guide itself gives a chart for the arranging of "World Trade Week" celebrations in communities of various sizes, along with sources for helpful films and suggestions for arousing interest through radio and newspaper advertising.

World trade is not only the device through which useful goods produced in one country are made available to consumers in another; it is also the means through which the needs of people in one country are translated into orders, and therefore into jobs, in another. Trade connects employment, production, and consumption, and facilitates all three. Its increase means more jobs and more wealth produced, as well as an increase of goods to be enjoyed by all mankind.

Dr. Atkinson's West Coast Trip

Dr. Henry A. Atkinson, general secretary of the Church Peace Union, has just returned from an extended trip in California. While on the Pacific Coast, he lectured nine times before various groups in Los Angeles and vicinity, and in San Francisco and the surrounding area; he also participated in eleven discussion, conference, and forum groups. He was impressed with the fact that California is much more fearful of war than the rest of the nation. One school teacher, for instance, said: "The papers are so biased that it is extremely difficult to analyze objectively the basic issues in foreign policy."

A new emphasis is being given in California to religion, Dr. Atkinson reports. But he is inclined to believe that a large part of this spiritual interest, which often manifests itself outside the formal church life, in a measure critical of the church; and perhaps v dicates the charge, made in other parts of the coun and throughout the world, that "while religion is the increase, the church as the vehicle of organiz religion is not keeping pace with this new interes However, the Federation of Churches of Los Ange and San Francisco, as well as the State Federation Churches, are stronger and more effective than e before and the churches' work is being directed m and more into social, community and world service.

For years the World Alliance has maintained c tacts with individuals and church groups and oth organizations throughout the entire West. In Ca fornia there are several hundred local representati of the Alliance. In San Francisco a formal office h been maintained for a number of years, with M Philip K. Swartz as secretary. Dr. Lloyd Luckma recently elected a trustee of the Church Peace Uni has been influential in developing the work. In L Angeles, Dr. J. Eugene Harley and Miss Elsie Jens direct the work of a strong World Alliance committ Dr. Atkinson proposed the development of area c ces in some 50 places throughout the United Sta with a committee to represent not only a local c stituency, but also surrounding communities which willing to cooperate. He reorganized the San Franci committee so that it now has full responsibility for northern part of the state; similarly the committee Los Angeles has responsibility for the communities southern California.

The CPU Library

The Church Peace Union has a reference library Merrill House, 170 East 64th Street, New York C which is open to the general public. The library especially designed to bring together books and ot printed materials useful in the study of ethical religious subjects and their relation to world or The arrangement of the literature has been made facilitate research on religious faiths, internatio law, peace, human rights, religious liberties, social sciences and the United Nations. There is a section of selected recent books on the various co tries and regions of the world.

The library which is located on a quiet, walled p provides an ideal environment for reading and st For further information, telephone the librarian, Lawrence B. Chrow, TEmpleton 8-4120.

World Alliance Toronto Meeting

A study conference, arranged by The Church P Union and World Alliance, will meet in Toronto May 14 and 15. The general theme for the confer is: "Canadian-United States Relations in the Fac

the Present International Emergency." Members of the American delegation are: Rabbi Joseph L. Fink, Rev. Dr. Miles H. Krumbine, Miss Margaret Forsyth, Rev. George B. Ford, Mr. Malcolm Davis, Col. Charles Marburg, Bishop Francis McConnell, Dr. Henry A. Atkinson, Dr. Walter D. Head, and Dr. A. William Loos. Meetings of the conference will convene at The Guild Inn at Scarborough, Toronto, Canada.

UN Day Kits

The National Citizens' Committee for United Nations Day is again organizing a country-wide observance of the anniversary of the United Nations Charter ratification. The Committee, under the chairmanship of William W. Waymack, is making its program plans for the international holiday on October 24. Mr. Melvin Fox, executive director of the Committee reports that UN Day kits will again be available this year. The material in these kits is designed to help local communities arrange programs for the observance of UN Day. The 1951 kits will be ready by July 1, so that organizations may have the material in ample time to arrange for community celebrations. Among the materials to be distributed is the handbook entitled "Community Action for United Nations Day". For further information address: National Citizens Commitee for United Nations Day, 816 21st Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

The World Alliance in Europe

The general secretary of the International Committee of the World Alliance, Dr. A. Toledano, on a recent trip to Rome, organized, with Dr. Cesare Gay (president of the International World Alliance), an Italian Branch of the Alliance and secured support of some of the leaders in the Vatican. While in Rome, Dr. Toledano had a conference with the Jesuit Father Boyer, editor of *Unitas*. The Italian committee has been strengthened by electing to its membership some prominent leaders, including businessmen, educators, and other professional men — Catholic, Protestant and Jewish. Dr. Gay and Mr. Arturo Vinay (secretary of the Italian Committee), also reported a widely representative meeting at Ivrea. Arrangements are being made to establish a local committee of the Alliance in Turin.

Sir John Stewart-Wallace, chairman of the executive committee of the World Congress of Faiths in London, has recently reported about the work of this organization, which is cooperating in England with the World Alliance. Sir John announced a London meeting for May 29 on the subject, "Fellowship Through the Faiths". Representatives of four world religions will participate: Buddhism, Christianity, Islam, and Zoroastrianism. The Congress is also arranging a series of lectures in June and July on "The Drama of Faith and Belief".

What the Jews Believe

Rabbi Philip S. Bernstein, at the suggestion of Dr. Daniel Poling, a leading Christian minister, recently helped to clarify the tenets of Judaism by writing for *Life Magazine* an article on "What the Jews Believe". The result was an unprecedented interest in the Jewish way of life. No single article presented in that periodical ever elicited such widespread interest, and the treatise was soon expanded into a book-length survey of the total Jewish point of view (published by the Union of American Hebrew Congregations in cooperation with Farrar, Straus and Young, price $1.25).

Rabbi Bernstein, the author of the book, by explaining in detail the Jewish Holy Days, has been able

to give, indirectly, a concise history of the Hebrew faith from the days of Moses up to the present form which Judaism has taken here in America. One learns that the Jewish faith is based upon the Torah, the first five books of the Bible; and that the prayer, "Hear O Israel, the Lord our God, the Lord is One", together with its correlative ideal, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself", are the basic precepts for Jewish belief and conduct. Thus it follows that the major spiritual and ethical command for all Jewish people is "Be Thou a blessing".

Here is indeed a book which, by making clear both the differences to and similarities of Judaism with other religions, is a stimulating reminder that we cannot but "love our neighbor" provided we take the necessary time to truly understand him.

INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE IN WASHINGTON

SAMUEL GUY INMAN

History seems to indicate that when the United States begins to scent a coming war, it starts courting Latin America. When the war is over, it returns to its former beloved, Europe. Following World War II, the justly famous Good Neighbor Policy was so far forgotten that Inter-American relations sank to a low depth, clearly revealed at the Bogota Conference. The recent conference, held in Washington March 26th-April 7th, aided in the climb back to normal, a trend which has been progressing favorably under Secretary of State Dean Acheson and Assistant Secretary Edward G. Miller, Jr.

The Inter-American meeting at Washington was not a full-fledged Pan American Conference. It was a small group, composed of the ministers of foreign relations of the 21 American republics and their technical advisors. The two weeks' sessions in the Pan American Building consisted largely of closed meetings of technicians and half a dozen plenary sessions in which only the foreign ministers spoke or voted. Since all opposition had been cleared in the closed sub-committees, there was small attendance by the public or the press.

The United States — using a device that was set up during World War II to get quick action on problems of continental defense — requested the meeting for the one purpose of securing the cooperation of the other republics for protection from Russian aggression. Most of the governments did not agree with the United States as to the urgency of the Russian threat, but they combined solidly on the demand that economic questions should form a part of the agenda, the Department of State capitulating to the overwhelming majority on this issue. The line was held firmly, however, against admitting any questions concerning action against the growing number of dictators in Latin America, a matter arousing profound misgivings among such self-assertive democracies as Mexico, Guatemala, Cuba and Uruguay. Such subjects as the freedom of the press in Argentina and the liberation of the Apra-socialist leader, Haya de la Torre, from his asylum in the Colombian Embassy in Lima, did not come up for public discussion.

AGREEMENT ON MILITARY MATTERS

Agreement on military cooperation proved to be fairly easy, much less difficult than on economic matters. No Latin American country has any illusions about what Russia might have to offer, nor the least desire to shift from the American family of nations into the Soviet bloc. All of them gave a positive reply to the request of the United Nations to declare their intentions as to giving aid to stop the aggression in Korea. Cooperation was voted along the following lines:

(1) The American republics will develop their military capabilities to assure their individual and collective self-defense against armed attack and will contribute effectively to action by the Organization of American States against aggression directed against any one of them. (2) They will increasingly strengthen their military resources so that those best adapted to collective defense can be immediately available for the defense of the continent and will co-operate with the UN in the prevention and suppression of aggression in other parts of the world.

The Inter-American Defense Board, already functioning in Washington for several years, with no executive authority, was charged with the duty of planning for common defense and submitting such plans for the consideration and decision of the governments concerned. Certain countries like Argentina, Guatemala and Mexico made definite statements that their armed forces would not operate outside their countries without the definite permission of their people.

REARMAMENT VERSUS ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The foreign ministers did not hesitate to show their dissatisfaction with the postwar economic situation. After they had made great sacrifices to furnish raw materials to the United States during the fighting, they claimed that this country failed to continue the partnership in the difficult peace period. They therefore asked for assurances that such would not be the case in the future.

The warrant debate on this question, oddly enough, took place between two traditional friends, the United States and Brazil. The former took the stand that defense production must come first because of the present emergency and that essential civilian needs should be met out of remaining materials. Economic development in the southern republics would need to be limited to what could be done after emergencies were met. Brazil's spokesman, Euvalde Lodia, leading business man, challenged the fairness of this position, declaring that the United States was the only American country threatened with aggression. While admitting that Latin American countries faced internal danger from communism, he said the great need of the Latin American republics was to develop their resources and raise the standards of living.

Out of the several all-day and all-night sessions of the committees on economic problems came a series of compromise resolutions which agreed "to maintain the equilibrium and, to the extent that the emergency p

(*continued on page* 6)

FOCUS> *on the Churches' Work for World Order*

— SCOTT LONG in *The Minneapolis Tribune*

"Worry Line"

WHAT ARE WE *FOR*?

Recent peace "feelers" emanating from the North Korean regime serve again to focus our thinking on negotiation. As the opposing armed forces seem to be approaching the predicted military stalemate, it becomes increasingly apparent that we must vigorously pursue the search for an honorable peace. Limited military action, if too long continued, can only result in expanding warfare or in the USA withdrawing its forces and deserting its principles.

The political events of the past few weeks may have served to restore the confidence of the UN in the United States. They may serve to bring the problem of war or peace more vividly to the people of this country.

* * *

We can remember that war . . . is a process which of itself can achieve no positive aims: that even military victory is only the pre-requisite for some further and more positive achievement which it makes possible but by no means assures. We can have the moral courage, this time, to remind ourselves that major international violence is, in terms of the values of our civilization, a form of bankruptcy for us all; that all of us, victors and vanquished alike, must emerge from it poorer than we began it and farther from the goals we had in mind; and that, since victory or defeat can signify only relative degrees of misfortune, even the most glorious military victory would give us no right to face the future in any spirit other than one of sorrow and humbleness for what has happened and of realization that the road ahead, toward a better world, is long and hard — longer and harder, in fact, than it would have been had it been possible to avoid a military catacylsm altogether.

— GEORGE F. KEENAN,
Foreign Affairs, April 1951

* * *

What the UN forces do at the 38th parallel has become a barometer, to many peoples of the world of basic UN policy. The use of time, granted by the slow course of military action in the area of the 38th parallel, for the exploration of ways to peace, will renew hope in the hearts of many people. The world knows that the United States is the great bulwark that can prevent the continued expansion of Russian influence and, given adequate time, can emerge as a military victor in a major war. But what follows. Where do we want to go?

* * *

United States policy has been singularly deficient in this moment of world crisis. It has been largely negative: against *communism,* against *Sovietism,* against *dictatorship. But* for *what? To a world in fear and in need, a humanity in the agony of upheaval, the rich and powerful United States has offered no inspirational ideal or positive social program. As Maury Maverick once said: "You cannot fill the baby's bottle with liberty." Faced with a communist-led ideological challenge, we have offered no Wilsonian Fourteen-Points program, no Rooseveltian Four-Freedoms appeal. And it is an axiom that you cannot beat something with nothing.*

— SAUL K. PADOVER,
The American Scholar, Spring 1951

* * *

Yet, what are we *for*? Dewey Anderson, director of the Public Affairs Institute, in a letter to *The New York Times,* outlined five specifics that USA foreign policy should make clear to the world.

"1. The American people realize that peace and freedom cannot forever survive want and hunger.
"2. The American people seek no control of other governments or destinies.
"3. The American people can always be counted on to help our fellow men achieve political independence.
"4. The American people believe in the United Nations and want it to be strengthened.
"5. Our fellow men are dealing at all times with an American people and an American government dedicated to peace."

If this is what we are *for,* if we can prove by word and deed that we have a vision of a just world order, we need not fear for ultimate victory.

ON THE POLITICAL FRONT

The Japanese Peace Treaty

The second trip of John Foster Dulles to the Orient within several months has been made primarily to reassure the Japanese people that the removal of General MacArthur as supreme commander will not change the USA point of view about a peace treaty. The Japanese have been seriously concerned lest the dismissal of MacArthur result in compromise with communism and thus impede the rapid conclusion of a peace treaty. The factors of recovery and security are troubling the Japanese. Mr. Dulles, special presidential envoy, made clear that basic USA policy with respect to Japan had not been changed. "You can know," he said, "that the great reforms which your nation has adopted are in American eyes a worthy and enduring monument to all who laid down their lives in the Pacific conflict. You may be confident that in peace the American people stand ready to extend their friendly cooperation to the end that this monument of freedom shall not crumble but develop in impressive grandeur."

The British point of view of the peace treaty also puzzles the Japanese. Will the British insist on the inclusion of the Chinese Communist government in the treaty negotiations? Will they demand limitation of Japanese production and shipping? Will the Formosa question be linked with the Japanese peace treaty?

Although the United States has stated that it intends to press for the immediate conclusion of the peace pact with Japan, regardless of these large questions affecting Asian policy in general, the British treaty proposals have not as yet been effectively dealt with. Nor has the issue of reparations, demanded by the Philippines from Japan, been settled as yet, although President Elpidio Quirino has indicated that his country would reduce its reparation demands from eight to two billion dollars.

Now that General MacArthur has left Japan, another question might well be given serious consideration. Would it not be wise to appoint a civilian administrator for Japan, to serve in place of the military supreme commander, until the peace treaty has been concluded?

Recommended Magazine Articles

America and the Russian Future by George F. Kennan. (*Foreign Affairs,* April 1951.)
A wise and profound analysis of American-Russian relations by one of the most competent interpreters of world affairs in this country.

American Conservatism and the World Crisis: I. A Study in Vacillation by Reinhold Niebuhr; **II. A Policy for Conservatives** by John Chamberlain. (*The Yale Review,* Spring 1951.)
This dual article is of peculiar significance for all who wish to gain deeper insight into the furious debate on American foreign policy now in progress. Mr. Chamberlain is the president and editor of the new fortnightly, *The Freeman.*

The Rhythm of History by Jacques Leclercq. (*The Commonweal,* March 30, 1951.)
A stimulating short article by the great French theologian which discusses the possible influence of religious forces upon the "century of the machine".

Survival Is Not Enough by A. Whitney Griswold. (*The Atlantic,* April 1951.)
Yale's new president analyzes the present educational situation and the possible effect of military manpower requirements upon the youth of our land and also upon the institutions of higher learning. In this same issue Carl J. Friedrich of Harvard writes briefly about the reaction of German students to the rearmament of Germany.

The Japanese Communist Party, the Soviet Union and Korea by Paul Langer and Rodger Swearingen. (*Pacific Affairs,* December 1950.)
An analysis of the Japanese Communist Party and the part it played in the invasion of South Korea.

"Understanding National Character" — and War by Morroe Berger. (*Commentary,* April 1951.)
Mr. Berger reviews the recent literature on national character, giving special attention to a research study by Otto Klineberg, published by the Social Science Research Council under the title, *Tensions Affecting International Understanding,* and the Unesco symposium edited by Hadley Cantril, *Tensions That Cause Wars.*

Who Votes Isolationist and Why by Samuel Lubell. (*Harper's,* April 1951.)
Mr. Lubell studies the significance of the ethnic factor in the isolationist vote in certain USA areas.

(*continued from page* 4)

Inter-American Conference

mits, the development of the economic life of the underdeveloped republics and to improve the standard of living of their people". Practical ways of working out this principle have been left to the Economic and Social Council of the Organization of American States.

Whatever differences appeared during the conferences were largely regarded as variant points of vie among members of the same family.

"This is a strange atmosphere for me," said an ol official of the United Nations. "Such friendly attitude Such deference to opponents! So much agreement! wish we had it in the UN!" On that same day th press carried an item dated in Paris and headed: "Bi Four Lacks Agenda after 25 Sessions."

However, those present could scarcely overlook th fact that the United States, that had formerly alwa tried to discourage the Southern republics from spen ing so much on armaments (which frequently cause civil revolutions), was at present finding it necessa to urge them to enlarge their military budgets.

Dr. Inman is an authority on Inter-American Affairs and auth of numerous books on South America, the most recent of whi is A New Day in Guatemala. *In 1951, he received the decorati of the Aztec Eagle awarded by President Miguel Aleman services in Mexico.*

Institutes on World Affairs

June 17 to June 23

The two-fold purpose of the Collegiate Council for the United Nations which will hold its Sixth Annual Institute at Finch College in New York City this summer is to study the UN at first hand and then to prepare the results of this experience for presentation to the colleges and communities to which the students will return. Only one representative from each college which has set up a UN Committee or is preparing to do so is eligible for admission. Coeducational in scope, the Council will provide instruction by experts in UN affairs, visits to the UN headquarters and meetings with members of the Secretariat. All applications for attending this Institute must be sent before May 14 to Miss Dorothy B. Robins, 45 East 65th Street, New York 21, from whom information concerning the registration fee, and room and board at Finch College can be obtained.

June 25 to June 30

This will mark the third Institute for Annual Review of United Nations Affairs to be given at New York University, Washington Square, New York 3. The Institute will deal with the activities of the UN during the current year and, as during previous summers, the majority of the speakers will be officials of or delegates to that world organization. Discussions, with question and answer periods, will be led by leaders in the field of foreign relations. The registration fee of $15.00 helps to defray the traveling expenses of the UN representatives. Of particular interest to those who attended the Institute during past summers will be the publication this month of the 1950 *Annual Review of United Nations Affairs* by the New York University Press.

July 9 to July 20

Alert to the fact that it is time all American citizens should assume responsibility for the countless dilemmas which today confront the nations of the world, the New Jersey State Teachers College has planned an institute for "World Understanding Through Education". Open both to laymen and teachers (three points of graduate credit is granted for the satisfactory completion of the course of study), the specific purpose of the institute is to provide a realistic background for the understanding of the United Nations. During the eleven days of the seminar, the participants will come face to face with personalities who make up the UN staff; and UN officials will explain how that organization is attempting to meet the present international problems.

Morning sessions will be devoted to lectures and panel discussions, these to be followed each afternoon with workshop periods which will permit opportunities for detailed study. Late afternoons and evenings will provide informal relaxation in the form of teas, receptions, special motion pictures and folk dancing.

For data concerning registration fees for both the entire course or single sessions, expenses relating to board and room, and detailed information of the day-by-day program, write to Mrs. Elvira K. Fradkin, Director, The United Nations Institute and Workshop, New Jersey State Teachers College, Montclair, New Jersey.

July 21 to July 26

Colgate University has announced its third annual conference on American Foreign Policy. Approved by the New York State Department of Education which allows two units of in-service credit for such study, this conference has been arranged in cooperation with the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, the Department of State, the Foreign Policy Association and the New York State Citizens' Council. The symposiums and round-tables of the program will afford an unusual opportunity for discussion with leaders in the fields of politics, religion, agriculture, radio, labor and the armed forces, as well as with officials from the Department of State and members of foreign embassies. The total fee for tuition and a room in the Colgate dormitory, with meals, is $50.00. For reservations, correspondence should be sent to Dr. Charles R. Wilson, Director, Colgate Conference on American Foreign Policy, Hamilton, New York.

August 11 to August 26

The Shawnee Leadership Institutes on World Affairs will convene for the 17th consecutive year at Elfin Lake Camp, Wallingford, Vermont. Primarily conceived as a method for acquainting senior high school and college students with the political, economic and social viewpoints essential for the laying of firm foundations for international cooperation, the institutes have become an international camp for young people of all lands, races and faiths, with a staff drawn from the Political and Social Science Departments of several universities, members of the Foreign Policy Association and representatives from the UN. The sum of $35.00 includes tuition, board and room. Since accommodations are limited, those interested should register immediately with Dr. Carl H. Voss, Director, 1739 North Broad Street, Philadelphia 22, Pennsylvania.

SUGGESTED READING

[*See the box on page 6 for a list of recommended magazine articles.*]

Tito and Goliath by Hamilton Fish Armstrong. Macmillan. 1951. 312 pp. $3.50.

This comprehensive and highly readable analysis of present-day Yugoslavia gives background about that country and perspective on the whole Balkan area. Mr. Armstrong is the editor of *Foreign Affairs* and the author of many books on international problems.

Democracy and Civilization by Geraint Vaughan Jones. Hutchinson & Company, London. 1947. 295 pp. 21 s.

This remarkable study of our civilization received the £10,000 UN prize in England several years ago. It is one of the most significant books published in recent years to help one gain insight into the intricate nature of our era. Dr. Jones writes from the point of view of a Christian philosophy of history.

Twilight in South Africa by Henry Gibbs. Philosophical Library. 1950. 288 pp. $4.50.

This fascinating volume deals with "one of the few countries on earth where the clock is consciously being turned back". This dramatic report on South Africa will be of particular interest to those who are deeply concerned with the advance of basic human rights within our troubled world.

The Belief in Progress by John Baillie. Scribner's. 1951. 240 pp. $2.75.

In this important book Dr. Baillie makes a critical analysis of philosophies from the Christian point of view.

Tradition of Freedom by Georges Bernanos. Roy. 1950. 165 pp. $3.00.

A passionate apologia for human freedom, based on the fundamental premise that "man is wholly responsible for his actions".

Statement on Race by Ashley Montagu. Schuman. 1951. 172 pp. $2.00.

A highly illuminating and stimulating interpretation, paragraph by paragraph, of the important Unesco statement prepared by a group of world experts on race problems.

Basic Documents of International Relations ed. by Frederick H. Hartman. McGraw-Hill. 1951. 321 pp. $3.25.

Here are assembled 50 of the most important documents of the last war and postwar period, from the Treaty of Chaumont to the North Atlantic Pact. Cross-referenced.

William Temple's Teaching ed. by A. E. Baker. We minster. 1951. 202 pp. $3.00.

This anthology of selected passages from Dr. Temp writings gives a cross-section of his religious and soc convictions.

The Place of the Lion by Charles Williams. Pellegri & Cudahy, 1951. 236 pp. $3.00.

This book, like the late Charles Williams' other inf ential novels, interprets spiritual truth through the fal lous (at times fantastic) adventures of his characters.

International Economics by Stephen Enke and Vir Salera. Prentice-Hall. 1951. 724 pp. $6.65.

Although a textbook, this volume will be of value to general reader with a special interest in the world econor

The Oxford Group by Walton Houston Clark. Boo man Associates. 1951. 268 pp. $3.50.

This study of the "moral rearmament" movement int prets its history and appraises its significance.

India and China by Prabodh Chandra Bagschi. He man, 125 E. 23d St., New York. 1950. 234 pp. $2.00.

By tracing the cultural relations from 200 B.C.-1000 A the author helps to explain the present-day attitudes of th two countries by interpreting their interchange of ide religions and commerce in times past.

Geography of the Pacific ed. by Otis W. Freema Wiley. 1951. 573 pp. $10.00.

A comprehensive symposium by fourteen experts, pack with basic facts about little-known lands and peoples.

The Hebrew Impact on Western Civilization ed. Dagobert D. Runes. Philosophical Library. 1951. 9 pp. $10.00.

A symposium dealing with the cultural influence of Jew in ancient and recent history. Eighteen scholarly artic trace Jewish activity in the fields of art, law, science, lite ture, religion and public affairs.

BOOKS RECEIVED

The Dawn of Philosophy by Georg Misch. Harvard Univers Press. 1951. 333 pp. $4.50.

The Philosophies of F. R. Tennant and John Dewey J. Oliver Buswell, Jr. Philosophical Library. 1951. 516 pp. $6.

The Theology of Albert Schweitzer by E. N. Mozley. Macmill 1951. 117 pp. $2.00.

Jew-Hate As a Sociological Problem by Peretz Bernste Philosophical Library. 1951. 300 pp. $3.75.

Protestant Backgrounds in History by I. Minton Batten. Abi don-Cokesbury. 1951. 160 pp. $1.00.

World Alliance News Letter

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